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PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1799.

[VOLUME XV

The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

For Sale,
The Ship NEPTUNE,
now laying at Walnut street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as the came from sea; her burthen is 333 tons.
For terms, apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The consignees of goods on board the above vessel, are requested to take out their Permits, so soon as possible, as the ship will begin discharging to-morrow morning.
april 12. dlf

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
No. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.—He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps. Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands.
SAMUEL EMERY.
november 19 2aw

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. \$

LANDING,
From the Schooner Sally,
At Malley's Wharf,
a quantity of First Quality
Surinam Cotton & Coffee.
for sale by
ISAAC HARVEY, jun.
No. 9, South Water-street
ALSO ON HAND,
Ruffia Duck, first quality
Aux Cayes Molasses,
Packages of Men and Women's Combs.
may 1 d2w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
On Willings and Francis's Wharf,
200 Gin Cakes,
Also, a few bales of Bengal Goods.
G. WILLING.
Feb. 28. 3aw

Just Received,
By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg,
and for sale by the Subscribers,
89 tons bell St. Peterburgh Hemp
599 pieces English Sailcloth
2 trunks, containing
Sattins
Ribbons
Silk Handkerchiefs
Perfian and Gauze
3 cases fashionable Ladies' Hats, &c.
10 cases Brilles
8 bales Tickenburgs, and
A few packages of
Dowels
Cress a la Morlaix
Checks and Stripes
Bretagnes
25 Hbds Bourdeaux Brandy
10 pipes Spanish do
40 Hbds Bourdeaux Claret.
Erick & Lewis Bollmann.
No. 100 Spruce-street.
april 27. dlf

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.
Seventy Pipes London Particular
Madeira Wine,
the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a there well adapted to their improvement;
25 Chells of Young Hyfon Tea;
An Invoice of well-afforded China—original
cost between 8 and 900 dollars in Canton.
HIGBEE & MILNOR.
march 22.

Landing,
From brig ENTERPRISE, at Jackson & Morris's Wharf,
80 Hbds prime Jamaica Sugars } entitled to
40 do. } Rum } draaback
AND FOR SALE
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front Street.
Who have also for sale,
Malaga wine in pipes and half pipes
New-England Rum
Ground Ginger, &c. &c.
april 27

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers,
Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Young Hyfon, &c. } F.E.A.S.
Gouchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Mackens,
China Ware, assorted,
Umbrellas 12 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.
They have also remaining on Hand
Black Perfum, Cheppa and Pulicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.
Thomas & Joshua Fisher.
4th mo 16 \$

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Ruffia
Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Bollon Beef in Barrels
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS
1100 buhels St. Martins Salt. } HUMHUMS.
april 11

The Subscribers have for sale, at their Compaing house, No. 35, Dock-street,
White and red Lead
Patent Shot, No. 1 to 8, B & B B
Hemp
Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof
Claret in cases, first quality
One trunk of Umbrellas
Three Cases consisting of
Brass and Wood Compasses
Amplified do.
Day and night Glasses, and
Sewing Twine
1000 Cutlaries
4000 buhels Liverpool Salt.
THOMAS MURCATROYD & SONS.
april 11 m3w 3w

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,
CONSISTING of Coarse and fine Cloths,
principally Dark Blue and printed Calimere
Apply to
Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 131 Market-street.
april 29 \$

F. KISSELMAN,
Has for sale, at no. 105, South Water street,
Cogniac Brandy, 1st 3d & 4th proof
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof,
St. Croix
New England } RUM.
Sherry }
Port } WINES
Lisbon }
Malaga }
Molasses }
Sugar }
Office }
And various kinds of Groceries.
april 11 3aw 3w

Richard Bayley & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAS, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the
above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to **JOHN WATKINS & Co.** or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.
Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.
jan 29. \$

FOR SALE
By **SIMON WALKER,**
Pine, near Fifth street,
WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders,
6 1/2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet
long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed
ditto—6 pounders, 5 1/2 feet long, 15 cwt. each,
and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c.
complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24
pounders, weighing 6 1/2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlaries;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24 lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24 lb. Cannister Shot.
Also—a quantity of bell English, Porter, Claret
and Port Wine Bottles.
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw 2f

Copper Warehouse,
Late **ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.**
No. 201, MARKET STREET,

ROBERT KID,
H A V I N G purchased the Stock of the above firm,
Solicits the patronage of the public and their
friends: where they may depend on being served on
the very best terms with the following goods:

A general assortment of Copper Bottoms
and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Iron Lead,
Black Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.
feb 16 d2w 2f

JOHN MILLER, junr.
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESTNUT,
To the Free Store Building, in Dock, near
Third street.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF
COSSAS
Battas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffetas
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Also, a large assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various descriptions.
January 1 2aw 2f

English wrought Nails.
Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from
LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,
CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and
20d, flat points suitable for the southern
market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn
sharp—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—
tucks—sawyer nails—sheathing nails, &c.
FOR SALE BY,
Robert Denison, junr.
127 Market-street

G. SHAW,
Respectfully informs the public, he has received
from
ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Apothecary, No. 20, Green street, Soho, London,
a fresh and very considerable supply
of his highly esteemed Medicine.

WARE of the deperditions made on every
public medicine of established reputation and
extensive sale, R. Johnston, obtained the King
of England's Patent for his invention, not "to
recommend" but "to distinguish." Whitehead's
Efficacy of Mulfard from
SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
"Five years have now elapsed since Mr.
Johnston first made known to the world this
very extraordinary medicine; during this short
period, its efficacy has been so clearly demon-
strated that its sale has far exceeded any former
example; comparatively there are few families
in England or the United States which have
not either heard of or experienced its beneficial
effects and with heartfelt satisfaction he had the
happiness to declare Whitehead's Efficacy of
Mulfard has cured more persons afflicted with
Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Com-
plaints of the Stomach and other Pain-
ful Maladies.

Then all the Medicines ever before made
public, indeed, the influence of its efficacy and
letters of acknowledgment from "the most re-
spectable characters" are so numerous that a
large volume could not possibly contain them;
it has also obtained the approbation of the most
eminent men of the faculty and is honoured by
the use and recommendation of the first families
in England, Ireland and America.

A COUNTERFEIT.
R. JOHNSTON has reason to believe a large
quantity under the name of "Improved Efficacy
of Mulfard," as well as many others, has been
shipped for America, and considers it his duty
to prevent imposition and disappointment.

He therefore requests the afflicted to be particu-
lar in the purchase of his bottles, boxes, labels,
and bill of directions which are closely copied,
and words "by royal authority," artfully
substituted for the words "by the king's patent,"
which may elude common observation.

The Genuine is distinguished by the signature
of R. Johnston, in his own hand writing on
each label, and as an additional security is further
figured on the outside wrapper by his only
agent for the United States, G. SHAW, No. 119
Chestnut street, Philadelphia, by whom it is
sold wholesale and retail, in pills and in a fluid
state at one dollar each, box or bottle.

**FOR CHILBLAINS, SPRAINS AND
BRUISES,**
It is a certain and effectual remedy, seldom
requiring more than three or four applications.

To the candid and liberal of the FACULTY,
R. Johnston respectfully submits the following
observations. The Fluid Efficacy of Mulfard,
is an embrocation worthy their particular atten-
tion, it differs in its nature from all others, and
is out of the beaten track of general practice—
It is an active stimulant, easily controlled; may
be either increased or diminished in its strength
by the different methods of use, it is both ele-
gant and convenient and is frequently found in
the extemporaneous prescriptions of their bre-
thren in England.

The above Genuine Medicine, as well as
many others of the first celebrity may be had by
appointment of G. Shaw, of Mr. G. Bailey,
Wilmington, Dr. Barrill, Maiden Lane, New-
York, Messrs. Bailey and Walker, Charleston,
William Black, Salem, (N. J.) Charles Hun-
nitch, Lancaster, A. C. Jordan, Norfolk, John
Roberts, do. David Keen, Sweet Springs, Vir-
ginia, R. Lee, Baltimore, I. & J. Mantz, Fre-
dericktown, Maryland, G. W. Mancius, Alba-
ny, Dr. Vanfolling, New-York, Messrs. Tit-
ford & Son, do. Messrs. Rofs & Douglas, Pitts-
burg, John Wehler, Wilmington, James Wil-
son, do. Richard Winter & Co. Savannah, and
in every principal town in the United States.

N. B. The public are desired to enquire for
Whitehead's Efficacy of Mulfard, all others be-
ing a base and spurious imitation.

GEO. SHAW.
120, Chestnut-street, where Venders may be
supplied.

"Caution against Counterfeits."
Agents are appointed by G. Shaw in every
principal town of the United States, and there
is no certainty of purchasing the Genuine Ef-
ficacy of Mulfard in any part of America, unless
it is signed on the outside wrapper by G. Shaw,
No. 129, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where
shopkeepers are supplied and a liberal discount
allowed them.

TO BE LET,
Two Good Counting Houses
On the south side of Walnut-street Wharf.
Enquire of
JAMES YARD.
april 18. eod 4w

Samuel Miles, jun'r.
Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, hav-
ing assigned over all his effects, real, personal
and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit
of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the
said assignment on or before the first of August
next.

Notice is hereby given,
To all persons indebted to the said estate, that
they are requested to make immediate payment
to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel
Miles, who is authorized to receive the same;
in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for
the recovery of such debts, as are not dischar-
ged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN, }
feb. 14. 3aw 2f

Notice.
THE subscribers being appoint-
ed by the court of common pleas of the city and
county, guardians to the person and estate of
JOHNATHAN BEER, now confined in a date of January
in the Pennsylvania Hospital—All persons holding
his effects or indebted to him will pay or return
the same immediately; and those having demands
will present them duly authenticated, to
Mary Beere,
Thomas Hurlly,
no. 16, Carter's alley.
Philadelphia, april 4 3aw 6w

Removal.
ROBERT COE & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store,
to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the
Connellodge Warehouse, where they have for sale
as usual, home manufacture and imported Brush-
es at almost every description, together with a ge-
neral assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sad-
lery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by
the spring vessels, an ample addition.
4th mo. 10. eod 2f

For Sale by the Subscriber,
On Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,
A few pair of Iron Cannon, of the
caliber of 4, 6 and 9 lbs. ball of different weights
and lengths, all warranted proof, Cannon Ball,
a quantity of cut nails, an assortment of wrought
and cast iron as usual—Likewise for sale as a-
bove, a quantity of dry hides, just received
from Charleston, by the ship Carolina, which
will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the
usual credit.

William Lane.
may 13. eod 2f
LONDON, January 2, 1799.

500 Guineas Reward.
L O S T this evening, between five and six
o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Grace-
church street, a BLACK CASE, containing the
following
Bank Notes and Drafts,
withundry Bills of Exchange, not due:
£1000 No. 1019, dated 1 Dec. 1798
1000 864, 26 Nov. Ditto
1000 284, 24 Dec. Ditto
1000 1712, 27 Oct. Ditto
1000 1714, 27 Ditto Ditto
A Draft on Mess. Hankey and Co. £53 13s.
Ditto Dorien and Co. 367 7
Ditto Carnet and Co. 30 16
Ditto Stephenson and Co. 52 4
Ditto Rogers and Co. 33 16
Ditto Precourt and Co. 37 18
Ditto Harcourt and Co. 27 16
Ditto Smith, Payne and Co. 20 15
Ditto Dorien and Co. £45 7s 6d
Ditto Le Fevre & Co. 112 12 6
Ditto Ditto - 820 0 0
A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake Bow Lane,
by Fleming, & payable to Ormrod, dated Nov. 5,
two months after date, value £200.—One ditto
on Fell, No. 32, Old Change, by Hall, and
payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months
after date, for £121 19s.—One ditto on Saywell
& Sons, Wood-street, by Ball, and payable to
Bradstock, & payable to Ormrod, dated Nov. 5,
two months after date, value £200.—One ditto
on Edin, Wood-street, by
Williams, payable to order, dated Nov. 1, at
three months for £30 2s.—One ditto on Neale
& Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and
payable to Kencoright, dated Dec. 7th, at two
months, for £14.—One ditto on Stewart, Red
Cross-square, by Young, and payable to Mar-
shall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33.
2s. 9d.—One ditto on Ryd's, Bukersbury, by
Lord, and payable to Jackson, dated Dec. 3,
at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller
and Co. Gracechurch street, by Redway, and
payable to Hartley, dated Dec. 6, at two months
for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & Co. Lawrence
Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle
dated Nov. 6, at two months, for £161.
Whoever may have found the above, and will
bring them to Messrs. Atkinson & Robson, No. 2
Well End of Royal Exchange, shall immedi-
ately receive Five Hundred Guineas Reward with-
out any further Trouble.
N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as
payment of the whole is stopped, and the loss
made known throughout this Country and Con-
tinent.
april 19 2aw 2m

Notice.
A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of U-
nited States, Stock standing in the name of
DUGAS DE VALLOIR, having been lost or mislaid,
application is made at the said Bank for renewal
of the same; all persons concerned are desired to
take notice.
Abraham Van Beuren.
march 20. d3m

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to **JOHN RILEY**, of
West-Chester, in Cheller county, are
requested to make immediate payment, and those
having any demands are requested to bring in
their accounts to either of the subscribers.
EBENEZER LARGE, } Assignees
JOHN FRIES, }
JOSEPH CLARK, }
Philadelphia, april 3. eod 3w

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
O'Connor of Warwick township, Bucks coun-
ty, lately deceased, are requested to pay the same
to the subscriber, and those who may have any
demands against said estate, are desired to bring in
their accounts legally proved for payment to
STEPHEN MOYLAN, Executor.
april 22. d2w

NOTICE.
THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and
John Brooks, trading under the firm of
Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual
consent, all persons indebted to them, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to Joshua
B. Bond, and those having demands to present
their accounts to him for settlement.
Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.
april 1 \$

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any De-
mands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie,
mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present
them for settlement, and all those indebted to said
estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers
PETER BAYNTON, }
JOHN CRAIG, } Executors
No. 12, Dock-street. }
jan. 14. 3aw 2f

All Persons
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased
are requested to make payment to the subscriber
and those having any demands on the same to pro-
duce their accounts for settlement.
GIDEON H. WELLS,
Agent to the Es-
no. 125, Market street
Philadelphia dec. 4. 1798 eod 2f

REMOVAL.
ROBERT COE & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store,
to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the
Connellodge Warehouse, where they have for sale
as usual, home manufacture and imported Brush-
es at almost every description, together with a ge-
neral assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sad-
lery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by
the spring vessels, an ample addition.
4th mo. 10. eod 2f

For Sale,
By **WILLIAM MOTT,**
No. 145, Market-street,
Very low for CASH, or a short CREDIT.
A large assortment of printed cotton handker-
chiefs.
Do. handkerchiefs, Romalls and hawls,
2 Trunks printed cottons,
Best English luteerings, modes,
24 superfine cloths,
Several packages assorted handkerchiefs, unworn,
18 calfs pewter assorted,
1 calfs bar tin,
1 trunk ferrets ad & 6d,
1 trunk furniture tringes,
Black and white laces and edgings.
may 11. 2aw 2f

To be Let,
Near the corner of Market & Fourth streets,
A SPACIOUS
Back Store and a large Cellar,
Both well calculated for storing merchandise—
Also a very good Stable and Coach-house
for four horses. Enquire at
No. 6, North Fourth Street.
may 11 \$

Antigua & St. Kitts
RUM & MOLASSES,
Now Landing, from the Prize schooner Union,
AND FOR SALE BY
Nicklin & Griffiths,
may 10. eod 2f

MISS CURRIE
Respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia,
that she is now
SELLING OFF AN
Elegant Assortment of Millinery,
At the first cost.
Spruce street, No. 66.
m3m 3w

UNITED STATES, } ff.
Pennsylvania District, } ff.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of
Writs to me directed by the Hon. Richard
Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the
United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district,
will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-house,
in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 16th
day of May, (instant).

1 barrel of Sugar
2 barrels of Molasses
3 chests of Sugars
3 and a part of a bag of Coffee
1 small box of Coffee
2 bags of Sugar
2 small casks of
11 jars Tamarinds
4 kegs do
1 keg Sugar
2 hogheads of Rum
7 casks of distilled spirits
4 boxes of Segar
A quantity of Queens Ware
2 Looking Glasses
23 Pictures
4 Salt Cellars
1 Needle and Thread Case
4 Loaves of Sugar.
The same having been libelled against, proceur-
ed and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.
William Nichols, marshal.
Marshal's Office,
1st May, 1799. }

MAIL COACHEES
Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,
LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday
excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at
Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.
Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday except-
ed) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadel-
phia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday ex-
cepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-
York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.
Leave New-York every day (Sunday except-
ed) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at
Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in
New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 55, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia.
At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth-
street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north
Second street.

In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.
Fare for Passengers, 3 Dollars from Philadel-
phia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Phila-
delphia to Baltimore.
All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at
5 cents per pound.
The Proprietors are not responsible for Bag-
gage.
LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia
to Baltimore.
WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from
Philadelphia to New-York.
General Post-Office, }
May 1. }

Mahogany.
THE subscriber, intending to leave off, the
Mahogany and Lumber Business, offers for
sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water
streets, Southwark, all his stock on hand, consisting
of a great variety of
St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards,
Plank and Scantling,
All well seasoned and fit for immediate use.
Also a few thousand feet seasoned half-inch and
inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of
two feet cedar shingles.
All that shall remain unsold, will be disposed of
at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 28th
instant. The terms of payment will be cash for
purchases under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dol-
lars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60
and 120 days, for approved indorser notes, with
the discount. The sale to be continued until the
whole is disposed of.
JOHN MCULLOH.
N. B. The subscriber will sell or let the above
yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now
occupies.
march 4 eod 28May

LIST OF PRIZES,
Drawn in the Canal Lottery, No. II.
As certified by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor agreeably to Law.

No. 10,098 is 20,000 Dollars—No. 19,971 10,000 Dollars.

Nos. 613, 1566, 3195, 4766, 17862, are 4000.

Nos. 1797, 7054, 7260, 7741, 11441, 12659, 16268, 16973, 18015, and 28105, are 2000 dollars.

Nos. 1648, 2239, 3392, 3488, 4564, 7034, 7190, 8017, 9451, 9485, 11177, 12519, 14394, 17423, 19605, 22123, 23909, 25665, 26251, and 29557, are 1000 dollars each.

The following Numbers are Prizes of 500 dollars each.

28	7595	9391	13207	17417	23197
1404	8132	395	452	388	24706
2213	235	881	15474	18872	27148
238	376	974	953	19874	28689
4417	528	12052	10325	21343	694
5904	9057	247	17012	22990	865
6429	262	388	163	23185	29223

The following Numbers are Prizes of 200 dollars each.

470	5887	9206	14920	19976	24704
499	896	898	15327	20036	26150
517	6080	10021	676	78	181
1021	272	32	16045	249	748
384	864	228	89	21002	852
2884	7099	318	639	292	988
975	264	369	773	390	27039
3193	321	11456	787	491	598
349	435	698	17560	616	663
608	441	12261	782	871	676
4147	8070	264	832	23269	902
313	92	13028	18236	389	28255
5088	245	378	244	23403	29242
96	282	407	706	481	458
426	364	14080	925	513	687
687	605	112	19474	646	852
762	9099	158	595		

The following Numbers are Prizes of 100 dollars each.

71	5481	10983	15077	17972	25856
129	802	11005	321	18808	26085
216	853	162	389	20117	448
1155	6003	526	603	541	27739
830	131	12272	17073	21065	845
2232	841	293	180	695	28001
429	889	562	247	735	010
548	965	585	366	22881	46
749	7078	774	401	999	371
860	552	306	444	23352	655
3243	8367	834	544	749	682
616	780	13600	602	782	29143
4009	978	781	695	24095	671
169	9959	14040	705	326	676
403	971	391	750	654	783
784	10056	719	762	25744	979
934	341	15049	931		

The following Numbers are Prizes of 50 dollars each.

163	4592	9068	14968	21112	26062
179	938	105	15431	117	263
358	908	521	449	273	327
552	044	548	573	328	418
565	050	632	16299	361	432
584	089	10057	349	392	445
696	305	997	387	21533	509
727	458	245	498	582	649
1517	738	345	530	590	825
644	790	577	636	630	983
667	941	611	888	844	997
835	6168	689	908	22115	27011
971	469	11317	17071	127	063
2035	549	319	445	191	073
403	7048	326	961	316	287
513	172	695	18279	452	445
666	221	763	117	498	716
682	241	775	566	508	753
734	467	12137	618	870	838
750	612	821	907	965	891
751	703	451	938	23011	28974
872	706	515	19027	131	75
892	962	800	127	453	114
5018	8143	13089	168	591	183
967	180	091	246	24019	238
679	318	183	485	66	860
700	469	550	497	135	949
419	592	740	530	277	970
630	465	759	572	606	29157
867	671	14306	835	642	215
4095	741	315	989	738	364
155	787	398	997	25013	406
317	916	440	20038	239	691
332	920	515	142	290	771
394	9000	732	351	590	778
433	050	747	755	774	832
544	053	778	956		

All the numbers from 1 to 30,000 that are not here contained are prizes of five dollars each.
Dated May 10, 1799.
ROBERT BROOKE, Clerk.

Just Published,
By JOHN ORMROD,
No. 41, Chestnut-street,
A SERMON,
ON THE
DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,
AS REQUIRED IN
SCRIPTURE.
Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799; being a day of general Humiliation, Appointed by the President of the United States.
By WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
* In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
May 10.

A Summer Retreat.
—
FOR SALE,
Sixteen Acres of Land,
About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia, on the premises of a one story brick house, 28 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jersey. Enquire of
EDWARD BONSALE & Co.
March 4

MAGPHERSON'S BLUES.
BATTALION ORDERS.
MAY 14, 1799.
The Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chestnut-street on Thursday the 16th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. completely equipped for the purpose of going through their firings—Blank Cartridge will be furnished them on the parade.—
By order of the Commandant,
JOHN M'CAULEY.

Bank of North America.
May 10, 1799.
A General meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Mordecai Lewis deceased, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundle, resigned.
By order of the board,
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 11th, 1799.
THE Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will in future be closed with the Southern Mail, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at half past 7 o'clock A. M. and the Mail for the Eastern Shore of Virginia, via New-Castle, to Northampton Court House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half an hour before sun set.
may 13 d6t

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.
IN pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are here by notified and required to pay, on each of their respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city, 15 dollars on the 15th June next, 20 dollars on the 15th July next, and 20 dollars on the 15th August next.
Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.
m8r04w (dfr. 110151A)
May 13.

Equestrian Club.
THE Members composing the Equestrian Club, will meet on Thursday evening next, at Hardy's New Inn, in Market street.
JOHN H. BARNES, Sec'y.
Phila. May 10.

The Pennsylvania Claimants
to Lands in Luzerne county, in the Wyoming Controversy, are earnestly desired to attend their Committee at HARDIE'S Tavern, in Market-street on the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, in order to comply with the law in that case made and provided.
may 15 d3t

To be sold at Public Auction
On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant at the City Tavern, in Second-street, at 7 o'clock,

A VERY valuable Three story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the south east corner of Race and Seventh-streets in this City. The Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep on Seventh-street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race-street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. Also a ground rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is erected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desirable, being opposite the State House square on Fifth-street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the subscribers.

Connelly & Co. Auc'rs.
may 13. dts.
The British Letter-of-Marque
NIGER,
For KINGSTON, (Jam.)
Now ready to take her cargo on board, can receive some freight. For terms apply to
ROSS & SIMSON.
may 15

A country seat for sale.
SITUATE about four miles from the city, and bounding on the river Schuylkill, against the lower end of the white rock, and between Mount Pleasant and the Fountain Green Farms, containing about twenty acres of well watered land, and the prospects from several points thereof are exceeded by few in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. There are now on the premises, a farm house, &c; There are several excellent stone quarries already opened, which are so conveniently situated, that when the Canal shall be in operation, the boats plying therein, may load from the quarries.
For terms of sale apply at No. 21, Arch-street, No. 12, North Third-street, or No. 52, South Second-street.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
may 15 3t

To be Sold at Public Sale,
At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Evening,
Several very Elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and a half miles from the Court-House, near Frankfort Road.

THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to Henry Haines on the premises.
The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.
The plan of the above Lots may be seen at the Coffee House.
CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.
may 9 dts

For Sale,
THE time of a Black Boy, thirteen years of age, has fifteen years to serve—He is stout, active and healthy.
Enquire at No. 129, Chestnut-street.
may 13

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16.
INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT
TO
AMERICANS.
Appendix to Dr. Morse's Sermon.

HERE follow the observations of the member of Congress, before mentioned, made at Philadelphia while the points were in discussion. I relate them in his own words and order. Made at the time they were, and under circumstances so advantageous for knowing the truth, and with such authentic and full evidence to support them, his observations cannot fail to have great weight with all candid readers.

Mons. Chevalier de Luzerne memorialized Congress last year (1792) in favor of the Tories, and endeavored to prepare Congress for the articles which they expected to be able to insert in the treaty of peace, for making compensation to, and admitting them into our country and councils.—The conduct of the chevalier Marbois, and the principal French characters in America, was in conformity to this plan, endeavoring to cultivate an acquaintance and friendship between them and the Tories. The loyal principles of the Tories, their fondness for royalty, their numerous connexions and acquaintance, all these made it an object of importance to provide for and secure those people to the French interest. For this purpose, and to secure other points, the French minister pressed Congress to give the disgraced instructions to our ministers, to be governed ultimately by the French court as to the terms of peace. They feared that at the peace an independent party would arise, which could not easily be managed by them. This appears from Marbois' letter, from the letters of our commissioners, and the declarations of Count de Vergennes at different times. For this reason they wished to strengthen their party, by attaching the Tories and their friends to their interest. Could they have secured to the Tories their confiscated estates, or a compensation for them, and a permanent residence in America, at a period when the British had given over all hopes of providing in that way for them, and when despair, as to their darling object, had seized the minds of the Tories themselves, so that restoration might appear to have been effected by the French solely, and that unpermitted, there can be no doubt, but Tories would have become the most devoted tools to France. Count de Vergennes even went so far as to desire Mr. Adams to recommend it to Congress to leave all the European affairs to the court of France, and attend only to the affairs of America at home.

Our commissioners repeatedly say, in different letters, that it was to them very clear that the court of France meant to prevent any of the great powers in Europe acknowledging our independence; and that we should obtain, by the peace, from Britain, nothing beyond the point of naked independence; and not even that, till the French influence was more firmly established in America. They accordingly endeavored to break off the negotiations, in order to gain more time and means. Marbois recommended this to Count de Vergennes in his letter, intimating that the French influence was not sufficiently weighty to have a general peace. Mr. Jay, in one letter, says, "We have more reason to admire the patience, than to be satisfied with the generosity of our allies;" alluding to the great reluctance with which they furnished us with money, and the steadiness with which they pursued their great objects.

The conduct of the French, during the negotiation for peace, appears clearly to have been part of a system, formed as early as 1778, by that court, to prevent our becoming independent of, and unmanageable by, them after a peace. They appear to have apprehended that if our claims as to independence by preliminary, territory, fishery, &c. should be obtained by us, we should soon throw off our dependence on them, and learn to think and act for ourselves. They accordingly began to guard against this evil to them by the terms of the treaty of alliance made in 1778, and by taking proper measures to have our ministers in Europe dependent upon them; and their instructions such that the French ministers might have it in their power to determine what points America should insist upon at the treaty for peace; and of course what the terms of that treaty, as to America, should be. For this purpose, they, by their influence, procured Dr. Franklin to be appointed sole minister at the court of France. This gave them a good chance of his being the sole minister for negotiating peace, which must have as effectually secured to them all their views, as if the Count de Vergennes had been the sole negotiator.

In proof that the court of France had long ago determined on the plan they pursued at the negotiation, and that they have all along been preparing Congress for their purposes, we need only attend to the memorial of monsieur Gerard, and his communications from his court, in 1779, as they stand upon the secret journals of Congress. He says that "his master was highly pleased with Congress, for having made Dr. Franklin the alone minister to his court, who was a gentleman remarkable for his integrity, his abilities and disposition to conciliate; he considered it as a new evidence of the disposition of Congress to oblige the king, and cement the alliance."

He further says, that "the publication of the treaty by Congress was improper and unprecedented; his master, however, was not angry, at it, since it was only discovering to the world how kind and generous he had been to undertake our defence, without any regard to his own interest, and showed what a disinterested attachment he had to America and the liberties of mankind, and of course the high obligations he had conferred upon America." He says also that "Congress should give their minister at the Court of Spain, directions to make the most liberal propositions to her to induce her to acknowledge our independence, & to mediate for us, if a peace is on the tapis; & if the war is to continue, to take a part with us. For this purpose, great cessions of territory, &c. were necessary: that our ministers for negotiating peace should be instructed to insist upon no points, but such as France should advise to; that no preliminaries should be unconditionally insisted upon, not even independence; that it might so happen, as that to have it only tacitly acknowledged in the treaty, would be most prudent, according to the circumstances at the time; that such an acknowledgment would answer every purpose to us, as France would then be a guaranty thereto, as she was to Switzerland, Geneva, &c."

France foreseeing it might be necessary, from circumstances, to have the American Independence left upon that ground, (the ground on which Switzerland and Geneva held theirs) the 8th article in the treaty of alliance, eventual and defensive, was formed so as that France might judge herself whether to insist upon a previous and express acknowledgement of our independence, or only a tacit one, which was undoubtedly intended to put America absolutely in her power. From all this it is clear, that France had determined on the line of policy which she in fact pursued at the negotiation for peace, as long ago as when the treaty of alliance was formed; and the Mons. Gerard was preparing matters to carry it into effect in 1779. The fact is, she intended effectually to separate us from Great-Britain, but never meant that America should be entirely independent of herself.

The instructions finally given to our ministers were agreeable to the foregoing extract, which was the first amendment made to them, and was proposed by Mons. Gerard to a committee of Congress, appointed to confer with him on the subject, and by them reported to Congress as a necessary amendment!!

Here end the remarks of the forementioned member of Congress. Further proof of the existence of French intrigue and influence in this country, is contained in the following extracts of original letters from a member of Congress to his friends in the Eastern States, written at Philadelphia, in 1783.

"It seems there are some among you, who openly approve the conduct of France during the negotiations for peace, and condemn the conduct of our ministers. This I expected, or else that they would deny the whole, and rely upon their own effrontery to carry it through. The French have certainly their partisans among you, and violent ones too. The divulging their intrigues rendered it necessary for them to adopt one of those lines of conduct. Their money and their flattery, both which they use, may gain them some active devoted tools; but if the body of the people suffer themselves to be duped by them, they deserve to be the servant of Levants forever."

"I expect you are not aware that their influence will be exerted to encourage the opposition to the 4th, 5th, and 6th, articles of the treaty [of 1783.] Their object now is to prevent that treaty from taking effect; to keep Britain and us still at variance; to promote divisions both here and in England, the more effectually to keep us dependent on themselves. That this is their policy, and that their engines are all at work, I think very evident from a great variety of circumstances; and an attention to their former conduct will show that the same views, the same principles of policy, which induced the former will lead them to the latter. Their partisans here, both in and out of office, are highly pleased at the rising fermentation, at the appearance of general confusion. They are opposed to every measure that would look like an attempt to check the popular tide."

"I find but few people who are sufficiently attentive to, and jealous for, these times and such intriguing spirits. I have suggested my ideas to some, who appeared alarmed, but could not believe that such duplicity could be practised. It is, in their opinion, too deep, too hazardous a game, and too inimical for a friend to play. For my part, I look first for the interest of a nation; having found where that lies, I always expect them to pursue it, let the appearances be as they may."

"In truth, the French did not intend a peace, but were surprised into it. The Count de Vergennes, when he politely consented that the American commissioners should meet Mr. Oswald, relied wholly on the restrictions he conceived them to be under, of recurring to him for advice; well knowing, that in every such recurrence, he would have it in his power to defeat the negotiation. He expected too, that sufficient obstructions would necessarily arise on the part of the British, especially as he himself encouraged them. He intended to have dragged America through another campaign at least; and instead of leaving her in circumstances from which she would rise and make a figure, he meant that she should be fettered with embarrassments, that she must have continued in a large degree dependant on France. Had this been the case, the political connexion with that nation might have been indissoluble. It is to the Count's mistake of the characters of the American commissioners, that we are in some measures indebted for the present pacification. Had he supposed they would have dared to construe their instructions in the liberal manner they have done, he assuredly would never have trusted them with the opportunity. Mr. Oswald, it appears, considered the interest of the two countries in the same light with Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay; every essay of the French, therefore, to divert him from the purpose, was vain and fruitless. But peace, however grateful it is to the many, causes great chagrin to some in public life. We have a junto here so completely enlisted in the French service, and so closely attached to them by some invisible tie, that I almost despair of seeing a separation. These men, like those whom they serve have it now in view to deprive us of those inestimable advantages, which, if we act wisely, must result to us from the peace. Their object is to prevent our forming any commercial connexion with any European power, other than Spain and Sweden, these counts being entirely under the French management. To this end, they have pressed the recal of Messrs. Dana, Adams &c. and have urged that instructions should be given not to enter into a treaty, nor even conversation, on the subject—Mr. Da. might have finished a very advantageous treaty long ago, but for the French minister, whom he was bound to obey. Every opposition from the same quarter was made to Mr. Adams in Holland; and it was their policy which so exceedingly embarrassed Mr. Jay at the court of Madrid. In a word, it is clear, by the advices from all our ministers, except Dr. Franklin, that they oppose our connection with any power but themselves. They meant to save us, but it was to themselves, and for their own use."

"We are now told, that they are justly entitled to a monopoly of our tobacco trade; that it is the smallest compensation we can make for their kindness and their expense in saving us; and that their farmers have made arrangements, counting on the benefits to arise from this exclusive trade. But shall we give ourselves up in this manner? Shall we neglect to avail ourselves of the advantages within our reach? Shall the great council of America discover less knowledge and less virtue than their servants have done in every line and every character? Shall they, at this stage of the business, be the first to betray or relinquish the interest of their country? God forbid! For the honor to his own interest, and showed what a disinterested attachment he had to America and the liberties of mankind, and of course the high obligations he had conferred upon America." He says also that "Congress should give their minister at the Court of Spain, directions to make the most liberal propositions to her to induce her to acknowledge our independence, & to mediate for us, if a peace is on the tapis; & if the war is to continue, to take a part with us. For this purpose, great cessions of territory, &c. were necessary: that our ministers for negotiating peace should be instructed to insist upon no points, but such as France should advise to; that no preliminaries should be unconditionally insisted upon, not even independence; that it might so happen, as that to have it only tacitly acknowledged in the treaty, would be most prudent, according to the circumstances at the time; that such an acknowledgment would answer every purpose to us, as France would then be a guaranty thereto, as she was to Switzerland, Geneva, &c."

The foregoing representation, which followed, was obtained after writing that Congress must have seen the policy of France as long ago as July, 1779, and yet they afterwards gave those famous instructions to our ministers.

After flating to Congress the situation of things in Europe, and the then prospect of obtaining peace through the mediation of Spain, and the necessity of having the American ministers empowered to make peace, he says he had stated these things to Congress, "that they may, if they think proper, take under consideration, if it would not be expedient to give their plenipotentiary full instructions and full powers, founded upon the necessity of circumstances and the treaty of alliance, the express and formal terms of which shall be, that peace shall not be made without an express or tacit acknowledgment of the sovereignty, and consequently, a fortiori, of the rights inherent in sovereignty, as well as of the independence of the United States, in matters of government and commerce. This substantial alternative in an engagement which is a mere gratuitous gift, without any compensation or stipulation, ought indeed never to be forgotten in a negotiation for peace. France forelaw the extreme difficulties a formal and explicit acknowledgment might meet with. It was only obtained by Holland tacitly after a war of thirty years, and explicitly after a resistance of seventy. To this day, Geneva and the Swiss cantons have obtained no renunciation nor acknowledgment, either tacit or formal, from their former sovereigns; but they enjoy their sovereignty and independence only under the guaranty of France. His court thought it important that difficulties of this nature, which reside only in words, should not delay or prevent America from enjoying the thing itself. From these considerations arose the very important and explicit stipulations in the treaty which he had just now related, and which had received the sanction of the United States; and it remains with the prudence of Congress to examine, whether instructions upon some particular points may not frustrate the salutary purpose of the treaty of alliance, relative to a tacit acknowledgment which the situation of affairs may require." The salutary purpose of that treaty was, beyond all doubt, to separate America from Britain, and to keep her dependent on France for her liberty and existence as a nation.

The foregoing representation was made by Mons. Gerard, at the time when Congress were about instructing the ministers in the terms of peace, there being a prospect of a negotiation under the mediation of Spain; and it was evidently intended to prevent Congress from giving any instructions to their ministers which might obstruct the views of France; to have our independence only tacitly acknowledged by the treaty, and dependent altogether upon the guaranty of France. This would have placed America in a situation so humiliating, so dependent, as to have deprived us of all the great advantages that we now succeed to by the treaty. Congress were so embarrassed by that representation, and the influence of the French over many of the members, that they spent nearly two years debating upon, and altering the instructions to their ministers. Motion after motion was made, and amendment after amendment proposed; month after month, and year after year passed away, till finally, in 1782, the French minister obtained such instructions to the American ministers as he wished, such as he supposed would answer their purpose, and enable the French court to settle the terms for America. But the virtue and the firmness of Messrs. Adams and Jay defeated their views; and though fettered with one colleague who was devoted to France, and as far as he could, promoted her interest in opposition to that of America, they, notwithstanding all these embarrassments, gained by the treaty every important point for America; and immortal on the pages of our history be their respected names.

* This article of the treaty runs thus: "They mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the INDEPENDENCE of the United States shall have been FORMALLY & TACITLY assured," &c.

† Dr. Franklin.

The instructions finally given to our ministers were agreeable to the foregoing extract, which was the first amendment made to them, and was proposed by Mons. Gerard to a committee of Congress, appointed to confer with him on the subject, and by them reported to Congress as a necessary amendment!!

Here end the remarks of the forementioned member of Congress. Further proof of the existence of French intrigue and influence in this country, is contained in the following extracts of original letters from a member of Congress to his friends in the Eastern States, written at Philadelphia, in 1783.

"It seems there are some among you, who openly approve the conduct of France during the negotiations for peace, and condemn the conduct of our ministers. This I expected, or else that they would deny the whole, and rely upon their own effrontery to carry it through. The French have certainly their partisans among you, and violent ones too. The divulging their intrigues rendered it necessary for them to adopt one of those lines of conduct. Their money and their flattery, both which they use, may gain them some active devoted tools; but if the body of the people suffer themselves to be duped by them, they deserve to be the servant of Levants forever."

"I expect you are not aware that their influence will be exerted to encourage the opposition to the 4th, 5th, and 6th, articles of the treaty [of 1783.] Their object now is to prevent that treaty from taking effect; to keep Britain and us still at variance; to promote divisions both here and in England, the more effectually to keep us dependent on themselves. That this is their policy, and that their engines are all at work, I think very evident from a great variety of circumstances; and an attention to their former conduct will show that the same views, the same principles of policy, which induced the former will lead them to the latter.

nor of America. I hope it cannot happen. Our interest consists in avoiding too close a connection with any nation, and by a just and pacific policy to derive commercial benefits from all; and I trust there is still a majority in Congress who think with me, and who, preferring the interest of this country to that of any other, will pursue those measures that promise the advancement of it.

April 1783.
“I am told, that at Boston the settlers are playing off the refugee article against the commissioners. Thus the French will let no man maintain his ground who stands in their way. It is, however, a game I expected they would play; and yet is the more wicked and unpardonable, when we know that Vergennes caused the infection of this article *bi itself*, and did it too for the purpose of embarrassing us: that this was the motive, cannot be doubted, from the use that is now made of it by his emissaries in this country. Would not the announcement of this fact guard the public from any further imposition? Could any evil arise from its being known at this time? It would be doing the public an essential service, and would rescue some of the best characters from unmerited abuse.

“It is time that Massachusetts changed her policy as to refugees. Several of the states will receive any and every body; and it will at last be found to be the dictate of sound policy, and a regard to our own interest, to admit all who are not remarkably rancorous and active against us.

“I have mentioned to you the ***’s peace establishment, the formation of a navy, and other favorite projects of the FINANCIER, and his followers and adherents; but these propositions ought to be rejected by Congress, and I think they will, though they will be backed by that influence which I have already described as being far too great. A thorough understanding betwixt the French minister, the Spanish agent, and some of the wealthier citizens of this place, forms a phalanx that attack with great force—and when their whole efforts are brought to a point, and their numerous dependants are brought forth to action, they are almost irresistible. It is their practice to *bunt* down every man that cannot be brought over to their views; and so many engines are set at work to depress every individual opposer, that a man must have more than a common share of good fortune to escape them; so that an independent spirit here is in a constant state of warfare. I find it difficult to be well with these people, and at the same time act honestly: but as I am not easily discomposed, I am determined they shall finally respect me in spite of themselves.

July 21, 1783.
“MASSACHUSETTS appears to be in a great fermentation; parties runs very high there, and violent measures are pursuing—The French interest is united with the *** and *** is their leader; and it is well known to you, that he will be stopped by no principle or consideration. The communication with the army, and the refugee articles in the treaty, are made use of to inflame the people; and it must be allowed the instruments are well chosen, as no others could be used with equal success.

The Chevalier de Luzerne had the first notice here of the *new delegation*, and discovers the highest satisfaction with it; indeed he had no small share in producing it. He found it necessary to remove the men that thwarted his designs. The same parties are united against Mr. J. Adams, and intend to run him down as soon as he arrives [from Europe] Great efforts are making to render him unpopular, and the peace reprobated. The French have two points in view; to weaken us by INTERNAL DISSENTIONS, and to prevent such a conciliation with the British as may be the ground of any future useful connection with them. In all this, their conduct is natural, and (for the disciples of Machiavel) perfectly right. In pursuing their own interest, they must keep us as dependent as possible.”

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given, THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law will sit at a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o’clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unfilled Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONALDSON, Comr.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt’r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas’r.
Department of Accounts of
Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799.
(16) diw (m.w.s.t.f)

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 80, Dock, near Third Street,
Has for Sale,

Collars,
Bases,
Mantledies,
Tessies,
Calicoes,
Patts,
Ronal, and } Handkerchiefs.
Mumal

The foregoing Goods are now to be sold at
REDUCED PRICES
in order to close the sales.
N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to
advantage in this Country.
may 16

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the City Guard-house, on the night of the 12th instant, William Reed, corporal of marines, 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown hair, swarthy complexion and blue eyes. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and delivers him in goal, or deliver him at the Marine Barracks, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES M’KNIGHT,
Captain, commanding Marine Barracks.
may 14 diw

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 8.

French Palace at Pera, near Constantinople,
January 15 1799

To his Excellency Mr. Spencer Smith, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Sublime Porte, the Officers and other French soldiers, prisoners to the English, who have this day come from prison.

“We owe to your excellency our gratitude for the first steps which, in conjunction with the efforts of your brother, have been crowned with success for our liberation—and we embrace the first moments of our freedom to discharge the debt of thanks. Europe need not be told all that your Excellency and your brother have done here in favour of the unfortunate French, in order to judge of the generosity of the nation whom you represent with so much credit to yourself—but 46 families, who are indebted to you for the restoration of children, of husbands, and of fathers, will feel the necessity of making this public, and we are anxious to be the medium of it: unable to pay our respects in person to your Excellency, we request the favour of you to accept our grateful acknowledgements and our profound respect.

“The Chief of Battalion of Engineers,
“PASCAL VALLONGE,
For himself and comrades.”

PLYMOUTH, (E.) March 7.

The Bretagne, French prize, which arrived here yesterday, sent in by the Tartar privateer, of Jersey, was one of a fleet of 100 sail, bound from L’Orient to Brest, laden with provisions for the fleet and army equipping at that port. The Tartar captured four others of the fleet, which she sent to Jersey, but it is feared that the remainder are arrived safe at Brest.

NAPLES.

It must be a matter of astonishment to every one who is not intimately acquainted with Naples, that the Neapolitan nobility and officers have betrayed their country to the French, after the examples they had before their eyes of the fate of other nations.

The eldest sons of the nobility who inherit the whole of the landed property of the family, are all exceedingly ignorant: they think that having a title and an estate, education is unnecessary.

As these noble heads of families live up to the utmost of their income, and generally beyond it, the younger sons are left almost without any provision: they either serve in the army, enter into convents, or study the law. The army not being hitherto on a very extensive footing afforded maintenance for few: numbers went into convents, whose dissoluteness of manners and morals made the Neapolitan Monks and Friars proverbial in Italy. Attached to the law, there were reckoned 30,000. All these younger children, however, received a very good education, and whatever talent was found in Naples, it was amongst them. Of the hardness of their destiny they had long complained, and many severe fates have appeared at different times, both in this and the last century, against this distribution of riches.

We think after this statement, there will be no occasion to point out how easy it has been to the French to find partisans.

As to the *Lazarini*, they would have been faithful to their sovereign, could he have remained with them; but being as credulous and versatile as they are superstitious and bigoted, they will easily be made converts to the French doctrines.

The state of Calabria, a strong country by nature, and inhabited by a bold, or rather ferocious people deserves some notice. The Barons who mostly live at Naples, are nearly sovereigns in their estates, and the people almost enslaved vassals. The Barons have holders of their own establishment (exclusively of the King’s) who enforced the payment of taxes, pursued smugglers, &c., and in general the people were dissatisfied with their Lords, as was the Court, which always thought it prudent to treat them with great indulgence.

From this statement it would appear, that the French will, with as much facility as they have marched to Capua, march to the extremity of Calabria.

The proclamation published by General Duhesme, on his entering the Abruzzos, combines in a striking manner the traits of false liberty, perjury, and hypocrisy which have marked all the productions issued by the agents of the Directory during the war. It is peculiarly remarkable for containing a most unequivocal and formal declaration of war against all existing governments whatever, and this declaration is announced in the following language.

“The king of Naples in violating the most sacred treaties, has dared to rouse the slumbering Lion. God, who judges Kings, has had pity on our miseries. He imagined he could resist the Great Nation, and change the order of the Supreme Arbitrator of Empires, who has chosen the French people to renew the surface of the Globe, disfigured by the crimes of governments, and to establish upon it the reign of that Liberty and Equality to which he has declined men.”

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached at St. Mary’s Church on Sunday morning next, for the benefit of the Free School of said Church.
May 14, 1799.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
18 Pipes of Madeira Wine,
GIDEON HILL WELLS,
Market Street, No. 135.
may 16 jww

NORFOLK, May 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre’s, Martinique, to a gentleman in this town, dated 25th March.

“Admiral Harvey in the Prince of Wales of 98 guns, and Vengeance of 74 guns, besides frigates, in consequence of advice from Lord St. Vincent (per a schooner arrived 6 days since from Gibraltar) embarked upwards of 400 soldiers at Fort-royal, and proceeded immediately to the southward; they are now at Corland Bay, Tobago. It is said a Spanish fleet of Merchantsmen with a convoy, are expected on the Main, and that admiral is watching them, as their route is between Tobago and Trinidad. The American cruizers are very active, and have re-taken several vessels of their country.”

The Schooner Elizabeth, captain Robinson, arrived yesterday from Martinique; she failed in company with a fleet of 32 sail, under convoy of the United States and Constitution frigates, with the Merrimac brig. The cruise of the United States and Constitution is out; the former has gone to Philadelphia, and the latter to Bolton.

By a schooner which arrived here yesterday, from Alexandria, we learn, that the tornado on Saturday the 27th ult., had done considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Port Tobacco.—At King George court house several carts were carried by the wind a distance of 150 yards and dashed in pieces; several people, as well as horses and cattle have been killed, many houses have been blown down, and trees torn up by the roots.

On Tuesday arrived the schooner Nymph, capt. Smith, she was taken by the English frigate Trent, in lat 25, on her passage from Port de Paix, to St. Thomas’s with a cargo of coffee, they took out three of the hands, and put a prize master and three men on board and ordered her to Bermuda;—she struck on a rock going in, and the prize master and English kismet went on shore to obtain assistance to get her off—during this time a fresh breeze springing up from the shore, and the schooner backed into deep water, when captain Smith made sail, and arrived here in a leaky condition, having only 4 hands on board, which were the captain, mate, cook and cabin boy.

NEWBURYPORT, May 7.

ORIGIN OF JACOBINS;

OR

THE FATHER OF THE RACE OF JACOBINS.

Y^e are of your Father the Devil, and the works of your Father ye will do. Our Sav.

—A certain Mr. M. in the county of—, who is a firm friend to his country and to government, being somewhat exasperated at the seditious principles and practices which prevailed among some of his neighbours, was inveighing bitterly one day against them—letting forth the criminality as well as dangerous tendency of a disorganizing spirit, &c.—and in the course of his harangue he frequently made use of the term *Jacobin*.—An insignificant booby standing by, who felt his Pygmean soul swell with resentment at seeing his own character and that of his brethren in iniquity, set in a true light—demanded of Mr. M. in a very imperious air, “What do you mean by *Jacobin*?” To which Mr. M. replied, “He did not know that he could give the proper definition of the word, but he could tell who was the first of that order.” On being desired to say who it was—answered, “The Gentleman who tempted our first parents in Paradise to rebel against God their rightful king and lawgiver.” This answer produced considerable merriment in the company—and *Jaco* feeling rather chagrined at hearing the vices of his great grand father exposed in public, and not having any thing to reply—hastened away to consult with his companions how they might obliterate from the minds of men this true history of their contemptible origin.

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
Will be presented (the second time this season)
A TRAGEDY, called

Tancred & Sigismunda.

(Written by Thompson, the admired Author of the Seasons.)

Tancred (by a young gentleman, being his second appearance)
Earl Osmond, Mr. Marshall
Siffredi, Mr. Warren
Rodolpho, Mr. Warren, jun.
Guarier, Mr. Warrell.
Officers, Mr. Warrell.
Guards, Messrs. Lavancy, Doctor, &c.
Laura, Miss L’Estrange
Sigismunda, Mrs. Merry

End of the Tragedy, the favourite air of the
“BONNY BOLD SOLDIER,”

by Miss ARNOLD.

To which will be added (not added this season)
A COMEDY, in 2 acts, called

THE LIAR.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice’s Book store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr’s Music Repository, No. 36, South Second Street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

Mr. INCHBALD’s celebrated Play, called *LOVERS VOWS*—taken from the German of Kotzebue—and the Romance of *BLUE BEARD*, are in rehearsal and will be speedily produced.

Last Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed for carrying into effect the Twenty-First Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give notice to those persons whose claims have been filed in due time but who have not yet furnished the necessary documents, to produce the same at their office, on or before the seventeenth day of August next. By order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1799. dlm

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

The present stagnation of business, however melancholy, will not probably continue for any length of time, being evidently to be traced to causes entirely within our own controul. To the existing scarcity of money, no cause, perhaps, has contributed with so immediate and extensive effect, as the 8 per cent. loan. Mercenary declaimers had malign’d the Secretary for fixing the rate unnecessarily so high: the event has shewn their ignorance and impudence. Another powerful drain upon the circulating medium of the country exists in our India trade: this has been yearly increasing; and the exports of cash for the last year, to India and Canton, will, it is believed, have exceeded all our former experience. The difficulties arising from both these causes, will remedy themselves: foreigners will take part of the loan; and the natural course of that commerce will retrieve the inconveniences it gives rise to. The origin of the prevailing embarrassments, we owe however to a deeper and more powerful cause—to which, too, the remedy is simple and easily put in operation. A war with France would in two months revivify every department of society. Commerce would be invigorated—the funds would rise, and every employment of life would receive new vigour from its connection with them. This issue we are in a fair way to attain from the uncompromising hauteur and brutal rapacity of the enemy

We published, yesterday, a statement, which was communicated by an eye-witness, of a flagellation inflicted upon one of the United Irishmen concerned in propagating that *Diablerie* of slanders and lies, called the *Aurora*, and who it since appears, is the fellow that calls himself “the Editor of the *Aurora*.”

Although the punishment of this caittiff is of no more consequence, than that of any other vagabond, yet, as he has the impudence to make a parade of his sufferings and his *republicanism*, we shall bestow a remark or two, which the insignificance of the object would not otherwise require.

It is not for me to say any thing in justification of the officers; but this I will say, that to have borne in silence to be called thieves, ruffians and caittiffs, as they were called, would have been to resign all pretensions not only to the character of soldiers but of men.

A body of men, as respectable in character as any in the United States, after great expence and sacrifice of time in equipping and training themselves, make a further sacrifice of business and of ease, for nearly two months, in a toilsome enterprise, in defence of their country and its constitution. In their absence on this expedition, they are maligned with every slander, that the foul malice of an incendiary can invent, and after their return, are insulted and braved, even to their very teeth by accusations of the most atrocious nature, heightened in their capacity to irritate, by their utter fallacy.

When the officers reflected on these things, and more especially when they reflected, that the same villain who uttered them had called a man whom they in a particular manner revere (many of them having fought the battles of Independence by his side) as a common friend and father, when they reflected that the same villain and the same paper had called the great and good Washington a hypocrite, a fool, a liar, a coward, a tyrant and a murderer—the present illustrious Chief Magistrate, who co-operated so powerfully in council with his immortal compeer in the field, in obtaining our Independence, “a blind, bald, toothless, crippled dotard”—the brave Commodore Truxton, and all his gallant officers and crew, treacherous assassins and murderers,—when they reflected on these things, and reflected that the author of them was not an American but a foreigner, and not merely a foreigner, but an United Irishman, and not merely an United Irishman, but a public convict and fugitive from justice; they might have determined that nothing from so vile a source could stain their well-established credit, and they might have let him go on, as he would have done, from calling the whole body of horse a gang of thieves, to applying the odious epithet to individual troopers by name. But then must they have sifted every distinctive attribute of a soldier and a man of honor, and sunk to the level of the Democratic crew.

This infernal *Aurora*, and the infamous United Irish who conducts it, are expressly chargeable with the Northampton Infurrection. An unhappy man, lately brought into a melancholy situation, declares that he dates his ruin, from the day he first saw the *Aurora*. Added to this, is the uniform tenor of that paper, since the Infurrection has been pending. They early pronounced, in the face of day, and after the Proclamation of government, that there was no Infurrection—that the marching of the troops was a government-trick to extend its powers, and did whatever in them lay, to thwart every step taken for quelling the rebellion.

We have forbore to approve the step taken by the officers; but the scoundrel on whom it fell, is the last who should complain—having justified every species of outrage, however sanguinary and cruel, when exercised on a particular description of persons.

The whole of what this lying and cowardly caittiff has asserted, respecting the officers, or any one of them having *pistols*, is totally false, and attributable perhaps in some degree to the influence of terror, as well as to a natural propensity to lying. He asserts another falsehood respecting the number of persons who struck him.

One circumstance ought not to pass away unnoticed, on account of the extravagant

and ridiculous calumny it displays. He calls himself a *Republican*. What does he know of republicanism and what the fate of a Republican? Jails and dungeons and galleries are forsooth pretty seminaries of Republicanism!

Communications.

MURDER! MURDER! MURDER!
Citizen Dwight in his candid account of the magnanimous manner in which he received his flagellation, has forgot to mention that he belloved MURDER! from the time he was taken hold of till the discipline was completely gone through—I dare say this omission has arisen from the haste in which he drew up his statement, and he will no doubt correct the error in his next edition.

Jasper Dwight told his customers, on Saturday last, that in Monday’s *Aurora* he should publish a *laboured* vindication of the troops employed in the Northampton Infurrection; and he has this morning exhibited himself as a *laboured* vindication of the same subject. We would advise this gentleman to change his climate—the cowkin of America cuts as keenly as the lash of India.

MARRIED!—Last Evening by the Rev. Dr. Ewing Mr. SAMUEL BAKER to Miss ISABELLA PHILIPS, both of Montgomery County.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED.

Ship Eliza, Bala, of Charleston, prize to the Ganges sloop-of-war. Cargo dry goods, wines, flour and rice.

Fame, Ricard, Havana 16
Lenox, Lark, do.
Diana, Flinn, do.
Brig Betley, Howard, do.
Schr. Charlotte, St. Johns

Mary Saddle, Havana
Swift, Tillet, N. Carolina
Fanny, Winslow, N. Providence
Harmony, Houston, St. Thomas
Sally, Church, St. Marys
George, Ellison, N. Carolina
Sloop Supply, Town, Havana
Sally, Potter, Norfolk 3

The following American vessels were at N. Providence the 29th April;
Ship Harmony, Wilmington, belonging to Philadelphia,
Eagle, Dennet, do.

Brig Nancy, Coffin, N. York, libelled.
Schr. Two Brothers, Boston
Perseverance, Monfard, Charleston
Betley, Pelton, Chatham

Sally & Peggy, —, Baltimore, libelled
Mark Antony, —, Wilmington, N. C. do
Sloop George and Jane, Ward, New Haven
Sally, Antony, Providence, R. I.
John, Fitch, Savannah
Maryland, Wheaton, R. Island libelled
Ship Jefferson, Morris, from hence, has arrived at St. Croix in 14 days.

Brig Ariel, Griffiths, from hence, has arrived at St. Croix.

Ship Jane, Campbell, for Jamaica, went to sea yesterday morning.

Ships New Jersey and Woodroop Sims, lay just below the Fort yesterday morning.

Ship Charles, Brice, from Jamaica, is below.

Brig Abigail, Thompson, of this port, from Havana to Campeachy, was taken on the 28th ult. by two Providence privateers, who put 2 prize-masters and 6 men on board, and ordered her for Providence.—On the 2d inst. Capt. T. with the assistance of Mr. Hamilton and another, retook the vessel, which has since arrived at Charleston.

A schooner, supposed to be the *Hetty*, is below.

CITY BRIDGE.

THE President and Directors of the Company incorporated for the purpose of erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, having contracted with the Select and Common Councils of the said City for a site for such Bridge at the west end of High-street, hereby give NOTICE—That a premium of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by the said Directors for the most approved plan of a Bridge for the said site, the calculation of which shall be consistent with the following general limitations.

The material to be of wood, iron or stone, or of these articles combined.
The construction to be suitable to the character of the river which is as follows—subject to exere five freshes, occasionally stopping above or below the said High-street, in the first instance breaking loose and bringing down large masses of ice, timber, &c. in the latter instance causing a back water swell equal to 19 feet above low water level, and at that height covering a tract of ground near 5 miles in length, by a very considerable width.—Therefore,

As few piers as can be consistent with safety, or without a pier if equally safe and permanent.
The opening between the abutments to be not more than 400 feet, nor less than 300 feet.

The plans to be accompanied with elevations—explanatory descriptions and estimates—the estimates to specify the quantity of materials of each kind, the separate and collective cost thereof when wrought and laid or fixed, the quantity of filling in or dry arches with the backing superstructure and causeways complete.

Offerings consistent with the foregoing will be received at any time previous to the first day of August next.

A section of the river Schuylkill with the adjacent grounds on each side at the west end of High-street will be shown to those persons may be desirous of exhibiting plans and estimates.

JOHN DORSEY, Sec’y, pro tem.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1799.
The printers of news-papers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above a few times.

Just Landing.

From on board the schooner ALBERT, Joseph Paul, miller, from St. Croix,

A Cargo of excellent St. Croix
RUM,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of
JOSEPH SIMS.
April 22

Notice is hereby given,
THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirty-first day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the place and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several places herein after mentioned, viz:
First—Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Presqueville; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Cincinnati; at Piquette town; and Laramie stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Dearborn; at any place below Fort Dearborn, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox; and Oustanoh on the river Washita; at Mallic; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio; and upon the Illinois river.
Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky and within the said State; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the State of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house; at St. Stephens on the river Tombigah; and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.
Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconee and Altamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.
Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnston, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the State of South Carolina.
Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beeson Island, Ocracoke; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Salisbury; or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the State of North Carolina.
Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempville, at Charlottesville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Frederickburg, at Carterville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the State of Virginia.
Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Edwinton, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Maryland.
Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Easton, at Wilmington, at Christiansburg, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the State of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.
Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of New Jersey.
Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Flushing, at Harlem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Consoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of New York, except the posts within the said State enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.
Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticut.
Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Rhode-Island.
Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Massachusetts.
Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.
The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz: Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or bolted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, 1 lb. at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.
It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gallon per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as that of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good

and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for at season, when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.
The privilege is to be understood to be referred to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.
JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
march 29
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
March 11th, 1799.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit:
I. THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.
II. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.
III. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.
IV. The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800; in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lots aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.
V. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.
All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.
Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secy. of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
JUNE 27, 1798.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so called of the act entitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.
That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrears of interest due on the said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.
That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been funded, pursuant to the act making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28
Notice.
THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him without delay.
W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, South Fourth Street.
april 26

Old French Brandy in large and small cases
100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glafs
20 chest pint & half pint Tumblers, assorted
220 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice.
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.
may 1, 1799
FOR SALE,
To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle, ne. 147, Chestnut-street.
nov. 23
Notice, agreeably to Charter,
IS hereby given, to the Members of "the Corporation for the relief of the poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that a meeting of said Corporation is to take place, on Wednesday the 22d day of the present month, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may be brought before the board.
ASHBEL GREEN,
Sec'y of the Corporation.
may 2, 1799.
LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John McGraw, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber in Denton, at Mr. Benjamin Dinney's, on the 3d Tuesday in May next, with their accounts properly attested, that there may be a dividend thereon in said estate. All who neglect this notice will be after excluded.
SAMUEL LECOMPTE, administrator.
Caroline County, April 8th. 20 5
Lost, last evening,
A GREY-HOUND,
of the English breed;
HAS a brass collar round her neck with the name of Thomas Sterling on it; body quite white, except a small spot on her left side; each check of a dove colour; answers to the name of Dove. Whoever has taken her up, and will deliver her at the Indian Queen, shall be rewarded.
may 10
For Sale,
A BROWN HORSE,
Eight years old this spring, near fifteen hands high; he goes remarkably well in the chair and easily under the saddle; he is a good found horse.
Enquire at No. 39, South Fourth Street.
may 10
The Subscriber offers for Sale,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.
AN Excellent three story Brick House, situated at the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in front of it.
Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz eq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant.
A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point No Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or it may be agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.
A plantation in Bixby Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lion, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow; a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises.
A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grange Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of travellers' horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation; there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm—Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this State.
The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now
TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to
JOSEPH BALL.
feb 7
Valuable Property for Sale,
In Chestnut, near Sixth Street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,
A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chestnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum. The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to
JAMES GIRVAN,
no. 198, Chestnut street, next door to the premises.
march 5
Valuable Lands for Sale.
ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this State, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798.
Wm. MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.
april 19.

Removal.
THOMAS CLAYTON, Hatter,
HAS removed to No. 126, Fourth Street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'
H A T S.
Canada Beaver & Muskrat Skins,
With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of
Fashionable English Hats,
Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.
june 29
FOR SALE.
50,000 Acres of LAND,
LYING in the county of Russell, State of Virginia, bounded on the east by the river Clinch, on the south by the river Guelph, and to the west by Sandy river. This tract (situate six miles from the Courthouse of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well settled, and has likewise the advantage of a wagon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be sold, altogether, or in lots, as it may suit the purchasers, by one of the owners who will reside there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchasers in possession.
The plots duly authenticated and certified by the surveyors, are in the hands of the subscribers. Every satisfaction will be given with respect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample testimony. Great accommodations will be made respecting payment, and every necessary information may be had, by applying to
F. & A. TUBURF.
Petersburg, Feb. 17. 2aw3m
FOR SALE,
At the two mile stone, on the Westabieken, or Ridge Road,
A Place containing about eighty acres, in part or the whole together, as may suit the purchaser. There is on the premises a house 47 x 22 feet front, by 43 x 22 depth, a scullery, milk house, pump, ice house, and farm house, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with stalls for 25 horses and cows, a carriage house, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a second milk house (situated by a spring). The grounds are well improved, and laid out in good fields, with an abundance of ornamental and fruit trees, the situation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is also a small distance from the mansion house a farm house in good repair, with kitchen, stable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to
SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Chestnut Street.
March 12.
NOTICE.
A Certificate of one share of Bank Pennsylvania Bank, No. 725, in my name, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
JOHN VAUGHAN.
april 20
Patent Ploughs,
TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atliou Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expense and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.
Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.
Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,
A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon State of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan eq. near Huntingdon.
Charles Newbold.
july 17
Valuable Property for Sale.
FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Salinas River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Jiveries, the houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoke house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short fall from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruit of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD McCALL, Jun.
December 12. m. tf.
NOTICE.
THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, to wit 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4183. 5 shares No 4186. and 3 shares No 4187. and 6 shares in the name of John Baker Church, No 2058, which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796, which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
CLEMENT BIDDLE.
march 12 d3m
A Place Wanted.
A SITUATION in a Merchant's Counting House is desired, for a Youth, of the age of 17, of reputable connections, and possessing the requisite acquisitions. Apply to the printer.
april 24 e06t

NOTICE.
THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by
Abijah Hunt.
J. & A. Hunt.
Jesse & Abijah Hunt.
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt.
Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt.
Snodgrass, & Co.
Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.
About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians.
SAMUEL MEERER.
april 26. to th&t 17
To be Let,
TWO HOUSES,
No. 151 and No. 153, on the East side of Second street, near Spruce street, and three Gravel Lots near the city. For terms, apply to
CHARLES WHARTON,
No. 136, South Second street.
Who has for Sale,
Five boxes of Lenaxs
One hundred boxes of Tea China
Black, blue and colored Lutechings
Silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.
may 1 e03t
THE COMMISSIONERS,
APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce WATSON'S WATER from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give
NOTICE,
THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.
By order of the Board,
Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.
2d mo. 12.
N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing,
30 dollars at the expiration of } From the time
2 months } of
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months } subscribing
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months }

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